

**A NEW COCKROACH OF THE GENUS NELIPOPHYGUS  
FROM DOMINICA**

(DICTYOPTERA: BLATTARIA: BLATTELLIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Nelipophygus ashleyi*, n. sp., is described and illustrated from the island of Dominica.

The following species is being described in order that Dr. Ashley Gurney of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, and Dr. Frank Fisk of Ohio State University may include it in their forthcoming review of *Nelipophygus* Rehn and Hebard. Specimens studied were collected during the Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian Biological Survey of Dominica. The author takes pleasure in naming the species for its collector, Dr. Gurney.

***Nelipophygus ashleyi*, n. sp.**

In habitus (fig. 1) the Dominican *ashleyi* closely resembles *N. ramsdeni* Rehn and Hebard and *N. banksi* Gurney, both described from Cuba, but may be distinguished from them by the characteristics compared in table 1.

*Holotype* (male). USNM No. 70280.

Type locality. Dominica: 3 miles East of Pont Casse; 7-8 November 1966; A. B. Gurney leg.

Body form, elongate elliptical as in *ramsdeni*. Surface moderately shining. Coloration overall, dark maroon.

Head. Antennae, eyes, and palpi as in *ramsdeni*. Interocular space as in *banksi*. Frons blackish, darkest at vertex, browner toward clypeus. Proximal half of clypeus dark brown. Mandibles, labrum, and distal half of clypeus pale yellowish brown.

Pronotum as in *banksi*.

Tegmen subquadrate, having costal and inner margins of subequal length (fig. 2). Distal margin transverse-truncate, not oblique, medially very weakly concave, reaching about midway on tergum 2. Venation as illustrated. Wing and projection on posterior margin of metanotum as in *banksi*.

Legs having small but distinct arolium, more easily seen on middle and hind than on forelegs. Hind tibia unexpanded and unmodified.

Supraanal plate transverse, apically less produced than in *ramsdeni*, but having medial emargination more distinctly incised. Left phallomere not projecting beyond supraanal or subgenital plates. Spinelike right phallomere projecting as in *ramsdeni* and *banksi*. In ventral view, subgenital plate (fig. 3) asymmetrical; distal margin with well-developed ventrally decurved flap, slanting obliquely dorsad toward the right. Disc of subgenital plate broadly concave in posterior half, as in *banksi*. Left style slightly tapering, extending apically ventrad and

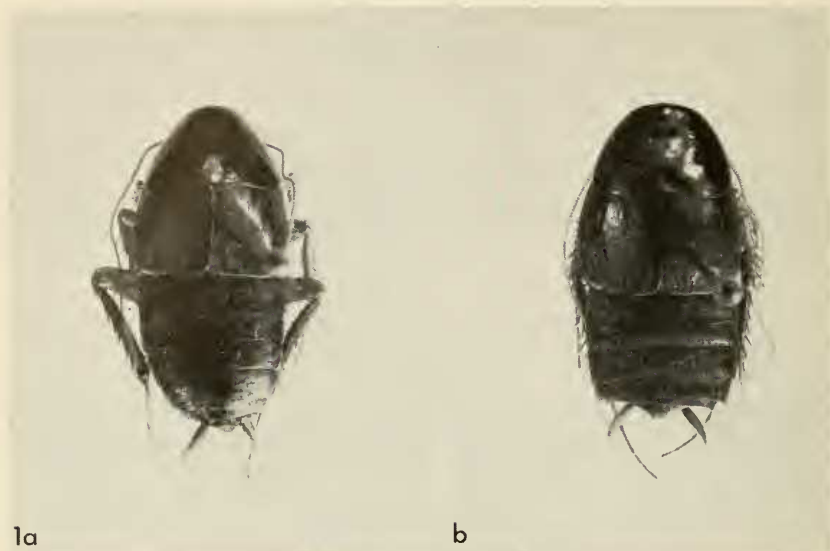


Fig. 1. *Nelipophygus ashleyi*, n. sp.: a, male habitus; b, female habitus.

to the right. Right style broadly ovate, extending on approximate plane with plate. Cerci as in *ramsdeni*.

Allotype (female). Locality same as for holotype.

Differs from male as follows: medial concavity along distal margin of tegmen virtually imperceptible; supraanal plate more produced posteriorly, apically with broad obtuse angle; subgenital plate as in female of *ramsdeni*.

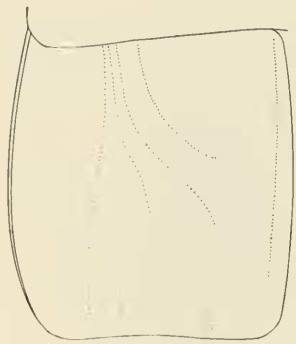
*Paratypes*. Four females in addition to the allotype were examined; all were collected at the type locality.

Measurements (in millimeters): length of body—holotype 17, allotype 18, paratypes 15–20; of pronotum—holotype 5.0, allotype 4.8, paratypes 5.0–5.5; of tegmen—holotype 4.8, allotype 5.7, paratypes 5.3–6.6; of hind tibia—holotype 5.9, allotype 6.3, paratypes 6.0–6.3; of hind tarsus—holotype 6.4, allotype 6.6, paratypes 6.0–6.8.

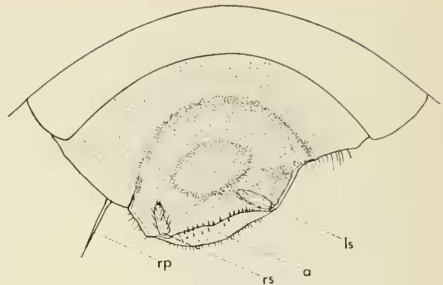
*Variation*. In several paratypes the medial concavity along the distal margin of the tegmen is entirely absent. In one specimen the left tegmen ends with a simple transverse margin, while the right is as medially concave as in the holotype (fig. 2). Variation in body length often is observed when specimens are compared that have the abdominal segments telescoped to a degree, or extended. Other measurable characteristics vary with the position in which the specimen has dried on the pin.

Table 1. Comparison of the tegmen, arolium, hind tibia, and subgenital plate of the male in described species of *Nelipotiphagus*.

	<i>ramsdeni</i>	<i>banksi</i>	<i>ashlept</i>
tegmen	subquadrate, greatest length along mesal margin; distal margin arcuate-truncate. (Rehn & Hebard, 1927, Plate IX, fig. 8)	subquadrate, greatest length along costal margin; distal margin truncate, weakly concave and oblique. (Gurney, 1942, Plate IV, fig. 35)	subquadrate, costal and mesal margins of subequal length; distal margin transverse-truncate, sometimes weakly concave, not at all oblique. (as illustrated, fig. 2)
arolium	apparently absent. (Rehn & Hebard, 1927, Plate IX, fig. 12)	small but distinct. (Gurney, 1942, Plate IV, fig. 36)	as in <i>banksi</i> .
hind tibia	strongly expanded. (Rehn & Hebard, 1927, Plate IX, fig. 13)	more expanded than in <i>ramsdeni</i> , and having broad shallowly concave pocket near margin on distal third.	unexpanded and lacking concave area.
subgenital plate, male	distal margin of plate weakly decurved (not apparent in figure); right style inserted at apex. (Rehn & Hebard, 1927, Plate X, fig. 2)	distal margin, a decurved flap; right style inserted slightly to the right of apex. (Gurney, 1942, Plate IV, fig. 34)	distal margin, a strongly decurved flap; right style inserted far to the right of apex, near right edge of flap. (as illustrated, fig. 3)



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Figs. 2-3. *Nelipophygus ashleyi*, n. sp., male: 2, dorsal aspect of left tegmen; 3, ventral aspect of subgenital plate. Abbreviations: rp, right phallomere; rs, right style; a, apical flap; ls, left style.

## REFERENCES

- Gurney, A. B. 1942. Studies in Cuban Blattidae (Orthoptera). Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 89:12-60.
- Rehn, J. A. G. and M. Hebard. 1927. The Orthoptera of the West Indies, Number 1. Blattidae. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 54:1-320.

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF SPINTURNIX MITES FROM THE PACIFIC REGION

(MESOSTIGMATA: SPINTURNICIDAE)<sup>1</sup>

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ABSTRACT—Two new species of *Spinturnix* mites are described from the Pacific region: *S. wilsoni*, n. sp., from the bat *Myotis adversus*; and *S. queenslandicus*, n. sp., from the bat *Chalinolobus gouldii venatoris*.

The bat mites of the genus *Spinturnix* Heyden have peritremes bent ventrally between coxae II and III. The number of dorsal propodosomal setae varies from 3-5 pairs (Rudnick, 1960). There are only a few *Spinturnix* mites known that have 3 or 4 pairs of dorsal propodosomal setae. Recently, a collection of bat mites was received from B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, for study, that contained 2 species of *Spinturnix* mites that have only 4 pairs of dorsal propodosomal setae. These are described here as new.

The length and width of idiosoma, and dorsal and ventral shields, are measured at the longest and widest points, in the middle. All the

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